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NOTE ON THE FORMS OF *KALMIA LATIFOLIA*.

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THE discovery of a new locality for the peculiar form of *Kalmia latifolia* with the corolla divided into five narrow petals recorded by Professor G. E. Stone in the October number of RHODORA (p. 199) is very interesting and shows that forms exhibiting exactly the same character of variation may originate independently at different localities and at different times. Besides this form several other distinct forms of the same species are known and have been introduced into cultivation, incidentally receiving varietal names published mostly in European dendrological and horticultural publications. As these names have apparently not yet been recorded in the botanical literature of this country and all the forms were probably originally found wild and may be found again, it will certainly be of interest to the student of our flora to give here an enumeration of these forms.

VARIATION IN THE SHAPE OF THE COROLLA.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA f. **polypetala** (Nicholson) — *K. latifolia* var. *polypetala* [Nicholson], Hand-list Arb. Kew II. 49. 1896 — Rehder, Möller's Deutsch. Gärtn.-Zeit. XVIII. 578. 1903.— *K. latifolia monstrosa* Mouillefert, Traité Arb. Arbriss. II. 1027. 1897 — *K. latifolia* var. *monstrosa* Rehder in Bailey, Cycl. Am. Hort. II. 854. 1900. This form, as mentioned by Professor Stone, was first found by Miss M. Bryant near South Deerfield, Mass., in 1870 and described by Asa Gray in 1871 (Am. Nat. IV. 373) as a form showing dialysis with staminody, later an illustration was published by Professor C. S. Sargent in Garden & Forest III. 452, fig. 56, 1890. In the plants now

in cultivation the tendency towards staminody is much less marked than in the specimen described by Gray and preserved in the Gray Herbarium, also Professor Stone did not observe it in the plant he discovered.

VARIATION IN THE COLOR OF THE COROLLA.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA f. **alba** (Mouillefert) — *K. latifolia alba* Mouillefert l. c.— *Kalmia latifolia* var. *alba* Lavallé, Arb. Segrez. 159. 1877 — Rehder in Bailey l. c. This form has white flowers with the purple markings very faint.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA f. **RUBRA** Sweet ex K. Koch, Dendr. II. 1.152. 1872.— *K. latifolia* var. *rubra* Rehder in Bailey l. c.— *K. latifolia Pavartii* André, Rev. Hort. 1888. 540, with color. pl.— Mouillefert l. c. Flowers deep pink; the leaves are usually of a somewhat darker green and a little more thickish than in the type. Like the preceding it is connected with the light pink flowered type by intermediate forms.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA f. **fuscata** (Rehder) — *K. latifolia* var. *fuscata* Rehder, Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. XVIII. 578. 1903. Flowers somewhat smaller inside with a broad brownish purple or almost chocolate colored band dissolved toward the base into brown dots and edged at the upper margin with a narrow pink border, outside whitish with the dark color shining through. NEW YORK: Canaan Four Corners, Dr. Childs, June 23, 1903 (type in Herb. Arnold Arb.). This form is not in cultivation; living branches sent to the Arboretum and grafted failed to grow.

VARIATION IN THE SHAPE OF THE LEAVES.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA f. **MYRTIFOLIA** K. Koch, Dendr. II. 1. 153. 1872. — *Kalmia latifolia* var. *myrtifolia* Jäger, Ziergehölze 280. 1865.— E. S. Rand, Rhododendrons 125. 1871.— Rehder in Bailey l. c.— *K. latifolia* f. *minor* K. Koch l. c.— *K. latifolia* var. *nana* Lavallé, Arb. Segrez. 139. 1877.— *K. myrtifolia* André, Rev. Hort. 1883. 10, fig. 1. Leaves small, lance-oblong, 2-3 or rarely to 4 cm. long and about 1 cm. broad; usually only a few feet high and forming a dense and compact bush.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA f. **obtusata** (Rehder) — *Kalmia latifolia* var.

obtusata Rehder, Möller's Deutsch. Gärtn.-Zeit. XVIII. 577. 1903. Leaves oval to oblong-obovate, rounded at both ends or only slightly narrowed, at the apex furnished with an obtuse yellowish mucro, 4–7 cm. long and 2.3–3.7 cm. broad, dark green above and on both sides with a conspicuous yellow midrib; petioles stout scarcely 1 cm. long. Like the preceding form this is of slow growth and forms a compact bush, the broad obtuse stiff leaves resembling those of *Rhododendron catawbiense* except that they are smaller. This form is in cultivation at the Arnold Arboretum since 1886, when it was propagated from a plant discovered a short time ago by Mr. James Bowditch near Pomfret, Connecticut.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

REPORTS ON THE FLORA OF THE BOSTON DISTRICT,—VI.

ALISMACEAE.

ALISMA.

A. *Plantago-aquatica* L. Shallow water with muddy bottom, throughout.

ECHINODORUS.

E. *tenellus* (Martius) Buchenau. "Near Mt. Auburn, Cambridge" (*Thomas P. James*, 1868 and August, 1869); "On margin of pond, north side Watertown road above R. R. station at Mt. Auburn, Cambridge" (*Wm. Boott*, Aug. 31, 1869); "Mud Pond, Watertown Road" (*Thomas P. James*, September, 1873). Muddy shore of Winter Pond, Winchester, various collections since 1876. These are the only New England stations ever reported for this very rare plant.

LOPHOTOCARPUS.

L. *spongiosus* (Engelm.) J. G. Sm. Alewife Brook, W. Cambridge (*Wm. Boott*, Aug. 21, 1870); Mystic River (*Wm. Boott*, September, 1863 and Aug. 12, 1868); bank of Mystic Pond (*Wm. Boott*, Oct. 1, 1876); Woburn Pond (*Wm. Boott*, Aug. 21, 1863); tidal river flats, Newburyport (*A. A. Eaton*, 1898; *M. L. Fernald*, Oct. 2, 1902).